condition of Hungary. Although we approach you as the representatives of a party, yet it is our especial wish, in the spirit of the address to the people of the United States which you recently published, to avoid entangling you in a y difficulties in respect to the rule which you have adopted, "not to mix, and not to be mixed up, with whatever domestic concerns or party questions." Our purpose is simply to manifest to you in this official manner, it is deep interest which the Whigs of this metropois took in the room struggle of your fatherland for freedom. And, Sr when we hear you say that your own and your action's ruling principle, is to "have republican institutions, founded on universal suffage, and so the mignity of the sovereign people shall rule in every respect, in the village, in the court, in the Congress and government, in all and everything," we recognizing in this ny, in the country in the Congress and govera-in all and everything, we recognizing in this sple the very coince-some of our own free in-tons, feel that we should be derelict to the mem-

principle the very coincr-sione of our own free institutions, feel that we should be derelicit to the memory of our fathers did we not seize the opportunity of declaring to you our intention of using all the leal and constitutional means in our sower to aid and asist you and your comparison in the struggle which uppears to be impending.

In connection with this declaration, we call your attention to the deep significance of the language used by the President of the United States in his last annual Message, namely "The deep interest which we feel in the spread of liberal principles and the establishment of free governments, and the synapathy with which we winess every struggle against oppression, forbid that we should be indifferent to a case in which the strong arm of a foreign power is invoked to stifle public sentiment and repress the splitt of freedom is any country." This, Sir, is from the Chief Magistrate, of the Union, who also, by virtue of his pomition, is the head of the Whig party of the American people will you and your countrymen receive warmer sympathy and more substantial aid, then from the Whigs of this land. And to show you the practical character of our sympathy, we herewith present to you the sum of one thousand dollars, voted to you by the two Democratic Whig General Committees, on the 12th day of this month. The Committees have voted this sum to you under the conviction that if this mode of empressing sympathy shall be carried out with the day of this month. The Committees have voted this sum to you under the conviction that if this mode of expressing sympathy shall be carried out with the enthusiasm now animating the people, it will be the sure means of driving the enemies of your downgoden country beyond her borders, and of establishing Hungary as a Republic, side by side with the United States.

Mr. Ulmann then said: Sir, this address is signed by the names of the persons who are the acting Committees of the Whig bedy, and I now beg to hand you this purse, which contains one thousand dollars, an earnest of the practical sympathy of the Whigs in the cause of Hungary. [Cheers.]

He took the purse from the hand of Mr. Ulmann with much courtesy, and bowed as he handed it to

with much courtesy, and bowed as he handed it to

Kossuth's REFLY.

Kossuth then replied to the large deputation as follows: In return for your generous sympathy, you have my most cordial and warm thanks; but I frankly tell you that I am sorry to have the honor of meeting you at this late time, and this late hour of the evening, and almost in the last moments of my stay in New-York, because I am worn out by continual fatigues, and I did not expect to have such a call, or such an important opportunity to address so large a body. I feel entirely unable to answer you as I could wish, as is suitable to your position, and the present view you take of the cause and its needs; so let me only say, that it is my principle not to mix with the party concerns or do mestic interests of any country beyond my own, for, as I claim the right of my own nation to dispose of her own affairs, so do I respect the same right in other nations, and in whatever part of the world I am, my desire is to be fauthful to what I feel sure is my duty. Notwithstanding the chiefrule of my conduct, arising from the difficulty of my position, yet I am permitted to say that it is highly gratifying to me and consoling to my hopes that the question of liberty in Europe, which is regarded by many as out of the piraliction of the United States, and not within the pale of those international laws which in the pale of those international laws which had all humanity, is not so regarded by you in the address which I have the honor to receive from you. I am sorry to say, that in Europe this law hitherto has hed only offencers, and no protectors at all. But here, in this glorious land, the eternal principles of humanity, which are derived from nature and nature's God, are recognized by all parties, and the difference between parties here is not as principles of humanity, but only as regards domestic policy; and the time is come when the attention of the freemen of this country is drawn to duties beyond its own immense territory, and to the common faith of humanity, and when the weight of the United States wi very act is already an interference—not an interference in domestic matters, but a practical interposi-tion to carry out the international laws of humani-ty—a doctrine which the President of the United States has announced as the rule of his government. In every vein of my heart I feel gratified for this, and I wish to say that it was not necessary to call my attention to the Message of the President. My heart is ever ready to turn with affectionate regard to the great principles of freedom wherever they are announced, but more particularly to those princi-ples which affect the destiny of my own fatherland. My first speech—my fundamental speech—spoken at the banquet of the City of New-York, shows that I had turned my attention to the annual Message of the basquet of the City of New-York, shows that the durined my attention to the annual Message over President. May Heaven be blessed for it For the principles thus promulgated are not the principles of one party, but of the whole people the United States, and his name will be brough down in the records of history as one man, who mad the United States, and his name will be brouged down in the records of history as one man who made a turning point in the destines of nations, and may God give me soon to see the day when America, with her gigantic hand stretched across the ocean, will say to the oppressors in Europe, "We want no war, but when we say stop, we wish it to be understood that, if matters go further, the people of the United States will redoem its word, support its principles of international law, and show that it is not indifferent or inactive wherever any foreign power dares to crush down in any other nation the rising spirit of liberty." I thank you once more. The subject was one that was likely to open my breast, but, after all, human powers have their limits. The late hour at which you have been pleased to present me with this address shows that you did not expect a long speech from me especially after speaking for the last fourteen days, the hundredth and I know not how many times. You see I want words. This shows me that you do not expect an eloquent, elaborate, or even a long answer to your address. I thank

rate, or even a long answer to your address. I thank you that you have accompanied it with substantial aid, and that you are of those in the United States who are not content to register their names to those principles, but have hands ready to act with that warm, feeling which is worthy of a great Republic I thank you, gentlemen. Finale of the Bar Banquet.

We give below the speech made at the Bar Dinner, by Ex-Chief Justice Horestowen,

of Jersey.

Among the Volunteer toasts, the following was

offered by D. Gould, Esq:
The Judiciary and the Bar of the State of New-Jersey

Being called upon by the audience, Hon. Joseph C. HORNSLOWER, late Chief Justice of that State responded briefly in substance as follows

CRIEF JUSTICE HORNBLOWER'S SPEECH MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE BAR OF NEW-YORK: It is a very late hour of the night for a man of my advanced years to address such an audience as this. Had the sentiment been proposed at an earlier hour it would have devolved upon my successor, the distinguished gentleman who now fills the station of Chief Justice, to respond. But he having retired I cannot, when called upon by you, refuse to stand up and soknowledge a compliment to the Bench and the Bar of my native State—a Bench and a Bar that has enrolled among its members a Patterson, a Stockton. a Williamson, an Ozden, an Ewing and a Southard, with many others? could mention, all alike detenguished ornaments of our profession a Bench and a Bar that has enrolled among its members a Patterson, a Stockton, a Williamson, in Oeden, an Desea and Powing and a Southard, with many others I could memition, all alike distinguished ornaments of our profession—simant as jurists, and not less distinguished for their patriotism and leve of freedom;—and I am happy to believe that their followers in the prevent generation are worthy successors of such distinguished moh-and among them we have still present, on my lest, an honored member of the Bench on which I lately held a sext. A Bar, of whom an emmanent Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, now deceased, once said, meeting me in the streets of Philadelphia, congratulating me on my their recent election to the position of Chief Justice of my State—You ere called to preside over a Bar as able, if not the ablest, in proportion to its numbers, in the United States. And, Sir, it is with no little pride that I am able States. And, Sir, it is with no little pride that I am able States. And, Sir, it is with no little pride that I am able states. And, Sir, it is with no little pride that I am able states. And, Sir, it is with no little pride that I am able states. And, Sir, it is with no little pride that I am able states and and the states of Philadelphia. However, in the United States. And, Sir, it is with no little pride that I am able states the separated larged preceptor whom I delighted to love and honor while living, and whose memory I cherish with the warmest and most profound regard. Of whom renerated legal, preceptor whom I delighted to love and honor while living, and whose memory I cherish with the warmest and most profound regard. Of whom you succeed the Bar of the Federal Court to whose an unsument he listened with more unqualified pleasure. Nor, fir, will I omit to my that New-Jersey is still represented in this State by at felex live, now present with us, to whom you account situations do have many your ranks.—
We will be the second selection to their past with the stray and in t

we have listened. I ought perhaps to clove; but you have got mu upon my feet and I cannot let the opposed my near the seat and it cannot let the opposed my near the seat and it cannot let the opposed my near the seat and the seat ments which he has no shly and eloquently commended to our attention. I have rold his speeches in England and in this construction in asying their my near the remove and absorbing attention and delight upon his lips to night, and in low no hearthen in asying that I have been unable to have no hearthen in asying that I have been unable to have no hearthen in asying that I have been unable to have no hearthen in asying that I have been unable to have no hearth of the point in the light of the point he light of the point has the light of the point he light of the light of the point he light of the light of the point he light of the At the close of his remarks, Count Pulsaky rose (Kos-

soth having previously retired.) and embraced the Chies

(Want of room compells us to omit Mr. John Van Buren's Speech.

A Gold Dollar Subscription and Presentation

to Kossuth.

As soon as Kossuth had returned to his private room, a delegation of some 12 persons employed in the store of A. T. Stewart & Co., waited upon him in the ante-room, to present him with 203 collars, all inigold, which had been collected among the employees in the above store, in the shape of a "Goiden Dollar Subscription." They were inclosed in a neat purse tied with red, white, and green ribbon, handsomely twisted for the purpose. On the ribbon, handsomely twisted for the purpose. On the entrance of Kossuth, Mr. Cheeks advanced and saluted him, and then read the following address, after which he handed to him the purse:

For Hungary and Freedom.

For Hungary and Freedom.

Gov. Kossuth: The accompanying two hundred and three gold deliars are the aggregate contributions of two hundred and three persons employed in the house of A. T. Stewart & Co.

Many of those represented have given, or will give more, individually, in other ways, but in the united contribution each was limited to one deliar, in order to avoid invideus distinctions, and to indicate approval of the idea of the "Great Dollar Fund" to be formed by deliar subscriptions from the masses, the millions of our country who deeply sympathize in the cause of freedom.

Be these but the premonitory drops of a great golden shower—after which the skies shall be bright over the plains of Hungary.

Respectfully for the contributors,

WM. CHREKS.

The Governor cordially responded to the sentiments of this brief address, and stating that he was completely exhausted, promised to send a writton reply. The delegation, out of consideration for his evident exhaustion, stated that they would not seek to shake hands with him, but he politely insisted upon shaking hands with all present, and they then retired.

KOSSUTH YESTERDAY. Visit to Church-A Deputation from Boston-

Yesterday morning Governor Kossuth. accompanied by Pulszky and the Mayor, went privately in a carriage from the Irving House to St. Matthews Lutheran Church, No. 79 Walker-st. to attend divine service. The sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Stolhman, and in the course of the service, which was in German, he pray ing of God to rest upon Kossuth. The visit was kept ing of God to rest upon Kossuth. The visit was kept perfectly private, and consequently no excitement was made. The pew selected for Kossuth, according to his wishes, was one not at all conspicuous, and he was not reconsized by many people during the service. At its close a number of persons endeavored to crowd round him, but he quietly moved to his carriage and drove off. The Mayor myield him to dinner, and the party proceeded from church to the Mayor's residence, on the Mayor where Kossuth remained until between \$and 9 ecloses in the evening when he returned to he Irving House. The afternoon with the Mayor was spent ve y pleasantly, and frienly conversation passed freely round the table, during dunier. Kossuth appeared much better to-day, and was quite cheerful.

MADAME KOSSUTH AT BROOKLYN. Yesterday afternoon Madame Kossuth Yesterday alternoon Madame Kossuth, Madame Pulszky, Col. Thas, and Secretaries Thajnik, and Mogy, paid a visit to Brooklyn, and attended Mr. Beecher's Church, where they were the source of much attraction. The sermon preached by Mr. Beecher on this econson was very appropriate, as it related to the duty of nations, and of people to one another, and hoped that a time would come when liberty would be knawn all over the world. He made special allusion to Kossuth as the apostle of liberty, and prayed for his success. After the service the ladies pand a visit to the lady of Mr. Daniel Leavitt, where they remained for a short time, and they then returned to the Irving Howse.

A DEPUTATION FROM BOSTON.

Leavist, where they remained for a short time, and they then returned to the Irving Howse.

A DEPUTATION FROM ROSTON.

Yesterday a deputation of five gentlemen from the Mayor and Common Council of Bos on waited upon Kossuth, and presented him with a resolution inviting him to visit the city as its guest. As the deputation was urgent, kossuch permitted them to take an interview, fearing that if he did not do so, no other opportunity would offer before his leaving New-York. The resolution effers dim the warm hospitalities of the city, and premised practical and to the Hungarian cause. Kossuch briefly replied that he was glad to receive the invisition from socreat a city as Boston, and it gave him much pleasure to accept it. He could inform the Council of the appointed time, as the affairs of France would cause him to return to Europe as early as possible. He was very glad to meet them, and he hoped to be able to write to the Committee of the Council in few days.

After the deputation had shook hands with Kossuth, they retired.

ADDRESS FROM EAST RIVER TOTAL ABSTINENCE Yesterday an address and a copy of sev

eral resolutions were received by Kossuth from the East River Total Abstinence Society. It sympa-thized with him in the cause of Hungary, and invited him to attend a meeting for the purpose of raising practical aid to aid her in future struggles. An answer to this is to be given in writing. KOSSUTH AND THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE

The General Assembly of the State of Tennessee forwarded to Kossuth a series of resolutions, which he received yesterday. They were unanimously passed by the Legislature, and the first acknowledges his pariotism, devotion and genius; the second capresses approval of any honors or hospitality shown by the President to Kossuth, the third expresses approval of any honors or hospitality shown by the President to Kossuth, the third expresses approval of any congressional appropriation to Kossuth, in Keeping with the Constitution; the fourth desires to see him in Tennessee, and hopes he will come; the fifth asys the resolutions are not passed in a sperit of dictation to the President or Congress, but merely as an expression of the admiration of the State for Kossuth; the sixth orders a copy to be sent to the Governor of the State, the President of the United States and to Kossuth.

The resolutions are signed by Jordan Stakes, President of the House of Representatives, M. R. Hill, Speaker of the Stante; and W. B. Munsey, Secretary of State.

DONATION FROM SABBATH SCHOOL CHILDREN. On Saturday a School of fifty children at Flatbash, L. L. belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church, forwarded an appropriate but lengthy address to Governor Koszuth, with a donation of \$12.30.

KOSSUTH AT NIBEO'S. Gov. Kossuth and Madame Kossuth,

Pulszky and Madame Roesuth, M.
Pulszky and Madame Pulszky, and the suite of Kossuth, attended Niblo's Garden on Saturday evening, where a benefit was given for the Hungarian cause. The play was Sheridan's "Rivals," and in order to give it a very superior cast, Mr. Burton olosed his theater for the night. Of course Niblo's Theater was densely crowded, full from pit to proscenium, with his manity and enthusiasm.

Kossuth Leaving New-York.

Last night it was stated at the Irving House, that Koseuth would leave New York early this morning, for the purpose of taking one or two days' rest before his active labors commence at Philacelphia. The place of his rotirement was not known. The Ward Meetings.

In consequence of the short notice, and the want of system in the movement, the Ward Meetings in reference to Hungarian affairs were few and resulted mainly in adjournments to another

SECOND WARD .- Determined not to be SECOND WARD.—Determined not to be tehm any other Ward, a meeting of the citizens was held at Dunlap's (and not Stoneall's, as afvertised in the call.) James S. Libby was called to the chair, and Amos J. Williamson appointed Secretary, Meers James Relly, John J. Tatt. Daniel Dodge, James H. Welsh, Giceon Clifton, William G. Dunlap, James C. Stoneall, Charles Bostwick, H. John son, and Dudley Haley were appointed a Committee to call a general meeting of the citizens on Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock, to take into consideration the proper measures to be adopted on the furtherance of the cause; and the Committee hope the 11d Ward will not be behind any of her sister Wards in the proposed aid to Hungary. the proposed aid to Hungary.

THIRD WARD .- A meeting was held at Room No. 14, Astor House, and a temporary organi-

SEVENTH WARD. - A number of persons met and resolved to hold another meeting at Rut-gers institute on Tuesday evening.

EIGHTH WARD .- We understand that a number of citizens met at the Mercer House, but !\$
was only a preliminary movement. Another meeting will be held.

ELEVENTH WARD .- A meeting in aid of Hungary was called by the Central Hungarian Committee, at the church on Fourth-st., between Avenues C and D, for the Ward, but, owing to neglect upon the part of the Committee to open the church, no meeting was held, and the citizens calling there had to return home.

TWELFTH WARD .- Here, too, was a grave mistake made by the Central Committee.
The meeting was called to meet at Starr's Hotel, on
Third-av, which is in the XIXth Ward, and consequently many persons were disappointed, and no
meeting was held. SIXTEENTH WARD .- The XVIth Ward

meeting in aid of the Hungarian movement, advertised to be held at Knickerbocker Hall, Eight-av, was not held at all, for the reason that the Hall had been three weeks engaged for a Temperance Fair and one or two hundred persons were present attending to that Fair. Some fifty to seventy citizens of the Ward, the door keeper at the Hall said, had inquired for the Kossuth meeting, so that the failure to hold it was no fault of the people. TWENTIETH WARD .- The meeting in the

I WENTIETH WARD.—I he fleeting in the Xith. Ward was a failure in consequence of a mistake in the advertisement, it having been salled at Hudson's Exchange, Thirtieth-st., and Sixth-av., when the place engaged for the purpose was a Hall on the corner of Teath-av. and Thirtieth-st. Some eighteen or twenty persons were looking for a meet-

We have not heard that any other Wards organized.

The example set by the citizens of the Hd Ward is worthy of imitation in the other Wards, and where no meetings or organizations have been held, calls should be advertised, and the people generally notified of the time and place of meeting, as it is important that the names of the persons composing the collecting committees should be published for the information of all disposed to contribute in aid of Hungary and its cause.

THE COOPER MEETING POSTPONED .- A few days since it was announced that the meeting to express the public sorrow at the death of Mr. Cooper, and the public respect for his memory, would be held at Metropolitan Hall on the evening of the 24th inst. Information has just been received, by a telegraphic dispatch from Washington, that on account of indispensable official engagements, Mr. Webster finds it impossible to be present at that time. The meeting is therefore postponed.

As soon as the Committee are able to fix upon the time, due notice of the day and hour, as of the other arrangements of the meeting, will be given in the journals.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune. Southern Telegraph Office, corner Hanover and Beaver sta

Washington Items.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1851.

There is a private meeting of the influential friends of Mr. WEBSTER this evening, to look over the field and see what can be done with reference to the Presidency. A programme will probably be agreed on, but the hope is a forlorn one.

Mr. CLAY has been confined to his bed all day, and is very feeble.

The French Minister has a Telegraphic dispatch stating that the house of M. Dupin, President of the Assembly, was invested by troops, and Gen. Changarnier imprisoned at the latest advices from Paris

Sailing of the Europa.

Halifax, Saturday, Dec. 20, 1851. The Europa sailed to-day, a few minutes before 12 o'clock, for New-York.

Disasters on the Delaware River.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Dec. 20, 1851.
A number of boats which left here last night were

A number of boats which left here last high were compelled to return this morning, in consequence of the accumulation of ice.

It is reported that the brig Albert, Fearing, bound for Boston, with coal, was cut through by the ice, and suck above Marcus Point.

Two brigs and two schooners are ashore near Fort

The ship Tonawanda, from Liverpool, is detained

Fire at Harrisburg.

Fire at Harrisburg.

Harrisburg., Pa., Saturday, Dec. 20, 1851.

Last night a fire was discovered in the music and fancy store of Mr. Croft, No. 70 Market st. The alaim was given at 3 A. M. On examination this morning, it appeared it originated in the cellar of the building, and went clear up through the roof.—Mr. Croft's loss is not estimated. Mr. Wells, whose business was carried on in the second story, is the chief sufferer. Strong suspicious of incendiarism.

The Wreck of the May Flower-Loss of the S. C. Walbridge-Committal for Murder.

C. Walbridge—Committal for Murder.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Dec. 20, 1851.

Further information from the steamer Mayhower states that she may yet be got off, and partly saved. Her hull is not so much damaged as at first thought, but the cabins and upper works are a perfect wreck.

The brig S. C. Walbridge, with a load of rathroad iron, is ashore at Dunkirk, and will prove a total loss. The steamer Empire has been heard from—she was under Long Point two days ago, and probably run to Grand River, Canada. She was loaded with live hogs.

live hogs.

Christian Wanner has been fully committed for trial for the murder of his brother B. Wanner by stabbing him with a knife, in this city.

Fatal Railroad Accident. DUNKIRK, Saturday, Dec. 20, 1851.

A Mr. Wise, belonging to Greenville, was run over by the mail train for Worcester, yesterday afternoon, and instantly killed. He leaves a family.

Later from the Ship British Queen

A later dispatch from the British Queen. States that she went ashore on Tuesday. She has 70 passengers, two of whom had perished with the cold. The rest were sared, and reached Nantucket. The Captain had been sick for some time previous to the wreck. The vessel was in ballast.

We have no mail beyond Washington. Three New-Orleans mails are now due.
The bridge over the Rossoke, at Weldon, North Carolina, belonging to the Rossoke and Weldon Railroad Company, was totally destroyed by fire on Thursday. Southern Mail-Railroad Bridge Destroyed,

Destructive Fire at Toledo.

TOLEDO, Saturday, Dec. 20, 1851 A fire broke out in the stable of the Ohio Stage (A fire broke out in the stable of the Unio Stage Co. at I o'clock this morning. The wind was blowing a gale at the time, and the fames soon spread to Warren's stable, also to W. Gates, Newcomb & Auld's paint-shop, and Brand & Link's rectifying establishment, all of which, with their contents, were destroyed. The water froze in the engines, and rendered them useless. The coaches and horses of the Stage Company were burned.

Damages for a Libel. Damages for a Libel.

BELFAST, Me., Saturday, Dec. 20, 1851.

Mr. R. W. Arey, of Frankfort has recovered six hundred dellars and costs, in action for libel against the publishers of The Cold Water Frankform, a Temperance paper, printed in Gardiner. The libelous articles were alleged to have been written by Dr. Noah Gilman, also of Frankfort, and charged Mr. Arey, who is an apothecary, with being a runseller, applying opporobrious epithets, etc. The case was tried in the Supreme Judicial Court. SEVEN DAYS LATER

FROM EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA AT HALIFAX,

STARTLING NEWS FROM FRANCE. Coup d'Etat of Louis Napoleon.

PARIS IN A STATE OF SIEGE.

Two Hundred of the Members Arrested.

ASSEMBLY DISSOLVED.

ERECTION OF BARRICADES. SEVERE FIGHTING. RUMOR OF DEFECTION IN THE ARMY. FIGHTING CONTINUED.

BY THE NOVA SCOTIA, NEW-BRUNSWICK AND MAINE TELEGRAPHS TO PORTLAND.

AND THENCE BY BAIN'S MERCHANTS LINE TO NEW-YORK.

Halifax, N. S., Saturday, Dec. 20, 1851. The R. M. Steamship Europa, Captain Lott, which left Liverpool direct for New-York, on the 6th inst , put in here this morning. She has experienced a succession of heavy gales on the passage, and lost one man overboard. She has 32 pas

sengers.

The Canada arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday, the 2d inst., at 2 P. M., after a very rough and tedious

The Baltic arrived at Liverpool on Thursday, the

FRANCE.

The news from France is most important, the affairs of that country having engrossed attention to the exclusion of everything else

The long dreaded coup d' etat has been made, and the President having seized the reins of government dissolved the Assembly-declared a state of seigearrested the leading opponents of his policy, and appealed to the people.

All this was done at an early hour on Tuesday, the 2d inst., preparations for it having been perfected with consummate skill and secreey during the preceeding right, and completed before any one had the least idea it was in progress or even in contem-

ceeding right, and completed before any one has the least idea it was in progress or even in contemplation.

An entire new Ministry was formed during the night of Monday.

Proclamations dissolving the Assembly, appealing to the people, restoring Universal Suffrage, and proposing a new system of Government, were printed at a private printer's in the Elysee, and posted throughout Paris before daylight. Copies of these, and of Circulars from the Ministry, and the Prefect of Police, printed in like manner, were dispatched to all the Provinces, announcing what had been done, appeading to the nation at large, and conveying stringent orders and instructions to all the officers of the Government throughout the country.

The President's proposal is the instant restoration of Universal Suffrage—the instant election by the people and the army, of a President, to hold office for ten years, supported by a Council of State, and by two Houses of Legislature—and that during the few days required to complete the elections the executive power shall remain in the hands of the President.

The election is fixed to take place during the president.

The election is fixed to take place during the present month, and the President promises to bow to the will of the people, whether they elect him or any one else—and he declares that he holds power only until the will of the people can be made known. Meantime he demands a preliminary vote from both the people and the army, to declare whether they confide to him the Executive power, ad interim—the army to record their vote within 48 hours. the citizens being allowed a longer time.

The President declares himself to have been forced into this measure, and it is ascertained that Changarnier, La Morcière, Thiers, and others of his opponents had decided to demand his arrest and impeachment on the 2d inst., and were gathered, and in the very act of confirming this decision, when they were themselves arrested, and conveyed to Vincennes.

The temporary half used for the Assembly has been taken down by the Government, and whenever members have attempted to meet officially they have been ordered to disperse, and arrested if they refused.

Two hundred had been arrested in all, many, however, being released in a few hours, but all the leaders of the Congestion are impressioned. The election is fixed to take place during the pres-

ever, being released in a few hours, but all the lead-ers of the Opposition are imprisoned. Many members of the Assembly have given their adhesion te the President—it is said as many as 300

No organized resistance to the Government was attempted, and telegraphic reports from the Departments declare the news to have been hailed with enthusiasm by the provincial population.

with enthusiasm by the provincial population.

Subsequently, however, partial attempts at opposition were made in Paris, and rumors reached that city from the provinces, hostile to the alleged unaminity of feeling in the provinces.

Barricades were erected in the more turbulent quarters of Paris, but were all broken down by the troops. At one of these, two members of the Assembly taking prominent places, were killed in the conflict.

bly taking prominent places, were killed in the conflict.

A section of the Assembly contrived to meet together in Paris on Tuesday, and had decreed the deposition of the President and his impeachment for high treason, but the meeting was dispersed by the troops and the decree ridiculed and disregarded on all hands.

In addition to arrests, troops were placed in the houses of some of the ex-officers of the Assembly, who were exempted from arrest. Among others, that of M. Dupin, President of the Assembly, was occupied by troops, and he himself placed under a sort of durance, although not actually arrested.

The full rigor of Martial Law had been proclaimed against all persons concerned in barricades, and they were accordingly shot without delay.

Up to Thursday night, the success of the Government seemed certain, and London advices to Friday night did not vary materially from the same prospect, but new elements were constantly mixed in the struggle, and so long as any actual contest constantly mixed in the struggle, and so long as any actual contest constantly. pect, but new elements were constantly mixed in the stringgle, and so long as any actual contest con-tinued, there must be more or less uncertainty; but the difficulty of obtaining reliable information was indescribable.

Latest from France.

Panis, Friday Morning .- A decree appears ordering the vote on the 20th inst. to be secret instead of public.

There were rumors of the fighting having been continued to-day , but the latest accounts show that the insurgents were put down after a severe strug-

The Provincial reports are satisfactory. It is stated that seven hundred French refugeer left London for Paris on Thursday evening.

It is also stated that the French Government have stopped the transmission of dispatches by telegraph-The movements of the troops are silent and firm During the day barricades have been thrown up in earnest. At 14 o'clock an immense crowd, of about 5,000 troops, moving along the Boulevard, was fired

on from the neighboring passages and houses. No firing was returned by the troops, and the combas lasted for half an hour with cannon shot and mus-

insted for half an hour with cannon shot and musketry.

At the same time, further down the Boulevards, a
brisk firing was kept up till 4 P. M. It had then
nearly ceased in the neighborhood of the Boulevards at Tierres, but continued in other quarters.
Full particulars cannot be got. Nothing is certage, but that this sanguinary struggle has actually
taken place. Many passets by were injured, and a
gentieman and his daughter are reported to have
been killed.

At 6 o'clock, on the Boulevards des Italienne, the
firing had almost entirely ceased.

At 7 o'clock, a fight occurred in the streets in the
Quarters St. Martin and St. Denis.

The insurrection, however, is quelled in all parts,
and the troops have returned to their barracks.

The barricades of the Faubourgs St. Denis, and
St. Martin and the Boulevards, near the Bastile, had
been destroyed when the troops retired.

St. Martin and the Boulavards, hear the Basile, had been destroyed when the troops retired.

The Herald and Chronicle's correspondents state that Gen Castellon, at Lyons, and Gen. Enggier, have declared against the Government, but the report is denied elsewhere. Stratsburg and Rhiens are also said to have risen, and doubts are enter-

are also said to have resent, and doubte whether tained of Gen. Migon.

The Daily News states that Gen. Newmeyer is marching with four regiments from the North. The Times says that an attempt at an emite at Drover-Amand was energetically suppressed.

PRUSSIA.

We learn from Berlin under date of the ad inst, that the intelligence from Paris had caused great excitement in that city. The business of the Assembly was interrupted, and the Ministers withdrew to hold a Cabinet Council. The Representatives afterward broke up the sitting. SICILY.

A letter from Palermo of the 19th states that an attempt at insurrection in Sicily had been made by Baron Oose and other noblemen, with a view to proclaim the independence of Sicily and compel the King to abdicate in favor of his son Francis. A portion of the inhabitants of Palermo declared themselves in favor of this project, and the thirteenth regiment fracernized with them; but, by the energy and promptness of the authorities, the movement was soon checked, and soveral arrosts, including the officers of the thirteenth regiment, were made.

MOROCCO.

SOUTHAMPTON, Priday, Dec 5-10 A.M. The Sultani steamer has arrived with Smyrns dates to Nov. 19. Mails to the 19th, and Gibraltar also to the 19th From Gioraltar she brings news of a bombardment, by the French fleet, of Rab-bat and Salee. The bombardment lasted eight hours causing great loss of life to the boors. The French also suffered slightly from the return fire from the Castle of Raboat It is also reported that the fleet proceeded to Tangier for the purpose of bombarding that place. The ship Janus had been dispatched to protect the British interests in Tangier. Seven men were killed on board the French Ad-miral's ship.

ENGLAND.

It is said there is an intention among the Arctic officers in England to prepare a national tes-timonial to Mr. Grianell, for his noble and humane conduct in fitting out, at his own private expense, the excedition to the Arctic Ocean in search of Sir John Franklin. The project will speedily be made

public.

The overland mail reached London on Wednesday, December S. The relations with the Hill tribes on the northwest frontiers continued in an unsatisfactory state. S.: Colin Campbell was to proceed at once to Pehauur, with a force of 2,500 or 3,000 men, of all arms, to chastise a powerful tribe called the Morniems.

There has been a serious Mussulman riot at Bombay, occasioned by the Parses editor of The Hiller.

There has been a serious Mussulman 7:00 at Bombay, occasioned by the Parsee editor of The Illustrated Gonzeraties, in each number of which is given a life and portrait of some remarkable historical character, having published in the series, next to Benjamin Franklin, a life and portrait of Mahomet. The riot lasted about half an hour, and was then suppressed by the Police. Several persons were seriously injured. Shops were plundered, and Parsee women violated. No means were taken to ascertain the amount of property plunder od, but its value is stated by the police authorities, and their organ, The Bombay Times, at about £1,000, and by other local papers, to exceed £15,000.

Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool Markets.

Cottox—The news from Paris received on the afternoon of the 2d, checked an ascending market, and an anxiety to realize, which increased on Friday, has given purchasers an advantage at 1d, D bon the quotations of the previous week, and id on the prices obtained last Tuesday. The sales of the week ending Friday evening have been 39 376 bales, 8,719 of whole were taken on speculation, and 1,000 for export. The quotations are Fair New-Orleans, 5(c., Midding do., 4(c., Fair; Mobile and Uplants, 5(c., Midding do., 4(c., Fair; Mobile and Uplants, 5(c., Midding do., 4(c., Fair) Mobile and 5(c., Midding do., 4(c orn.—The Expert demand continues unabated at an ad-ce of od. F quarter. White is worth 26s. Yellow 26s

CORN—The Expert demand continues unabated at an advance of 6d. # quarter. White is worth 28s. Yellow 26s.

d. and mixed 25s-25s.

WHEAT has advanced 1d. # 70 lbs.; good qualities foreign are all held very firmly. American White is at 5s. 10d. 26s. Red 5s 6d 28s. 10d.

Provisions—Beef is without change. Pork and Bacon scarce. Hams and Shoulders unsatable. Lard is is sels. 6d lower, and holders are saxious to sell. Cheese is in good demand, and a turn in faver of buyers.

Tallow is 3d. # cwt. lower, and dull of sale.

Sugan is in fair request at pravious rates.

COFFEE—A limited business doing, little being offered, either at public or private sale. Prices are well main-tained.

tained.
TEA-A good business has been done, and late arrivals

TEA—A good Dashess has been some of the property of the property.

Molasses—Pull. Operations exceedingly contracted. Rice—East India has advanced 6d. F. cwt. There has been nothing doing in Carolina. A quantity at present in the Docks will be brought to the hammer as soon as landed. For bills, sold at 18s. 6d caps. 3d.

State of Trade in Manchester. The stock is light. An active demand existed up to the arrival of the French news, which brought about a depression, but, not withstanding which, an average amount of business has been done.

The Funds and Money Market.

Up to the latest advices the British Funds were vert sensibly affected by the sudden and astounding crisis it French afters received on the 2d inst. Consols and Rub way Stares experienced a heavy fail. Consols recorded 27 orner, and Railway Shares, in some instances, much more. The English Shares are falling more than the French. Sarumina Stock fell to less than 5 French and Consols returned to within 1 French to London market, and Consols returned to within 1 French of the previous quotations. Foreign and Railway Stocks railied a proportion with the closing values of the leading Stocks. On the 5th int. the price were as follows: Consols for money and account, 96(4996); Three F Cent. Reduceds, 95(4996); New 3) F Cents. 96; Bank Stock. 214. The Funds and Money Market.

Mrs. and Mrs. Guiles, Mr. Spear and daughter, Mr. Dennison, child and suite; Mrs. Learch and two children; Mrs. Williams and Messer Densison, Plaguia, Sargeant, Eccles, Boardman, Fanshaw, Struherz, Brigg, Agaid, Dester, two friends, Harble Fowler, Dynaby.

Hollingshead, Fetley & Co's. Circular

Hollingshead, Fetley & Co's. Circular.

Per Evropa? Liverroot, Friday Evening, Dec. 5, 1854.

The market opened with a good demand for Cotton and from 7,060 to 3,060 bales per day surned over during the direct three days of the week. The trade, notwithstanding their previous operations, buying to a fair extent, besides some business on speculation both in American and Surat. Prices were not only well sustained, but some hittle afvance was realized upon American descriptions, particularly for qualities Middling and upward, for which the demand was pretity seneral. The news received on Tuesday afternoon, of another revolution is Paris, caused a serious fall in the value of Fonded Railway property, from which, however, since been in partial receivery, and of course had an effect upon Cotton Market by checking demand on one hand and by creating a deaire on the other. American descriptions in consequence became heavy of sale and somewhat irrevolar is prices, a decline in many instances being submitted to of full (d. upon the highest count of the wrek. The market yesterday, however, appears to be a little more steady, although certainly lower than list week, particularly as regards Cotton, at above 5d., of which there is new a good supply in the recent arrivals of new crop. \$2.00 bales American, 30 Pernam, \$70 Expetian, and 3,70c Surat have been taken on speculation, with 770 American, 30 Bahai, 30 Expetian and 250 Surat for export, leaving for the trade 19,500 bales. The sales to day amount to 6,600 bales.

Havre, Tuesday, Dec. 2.

Sales of Cotton for the week reach \$1,21 bales, of which \$1,542 to arrive. Stock of American on hand, 1,330 bales. Quotations—New Otleans, \$71.81. Mobile, \$77.83. Upitad, \$7.73.8. Ashes rather languid. Rice rather negligible.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived from New York—Dec. 2., Johann Hendrica, at the Terel; 4th, Battic, Iverpool.
Sailed for New York—Dec. 3., Hermann, Southampton, J. Z. Liverpool. 4th, Irea, Newport.
Sailed for Boston—Dec. 2d., Zephyr, from the Clyde.
Sailed for Mobile—Dec. 4. Elizabeth Bruca, from Liverpool.
Arrived from Wilmington—Dec. 5, Sea Flower, at Liverpool.

Liverpool.
Gibraltur-Cleared Castirelle, from Malta for Boeton, Nov. 20, Monte Carmolo, Genoa for St. Jago de Cuha.
Arrived at Calcutta from Boston-Dec. 6, Magnolia, Mitton, Ophir. January, Forrester.
Salled from Sanger for Boston-Oct. 15, Delhi
The William Flurgis, of Boston, was at Sanga lost main and mirzen man, head of foremant, Sc.
Mary Adelia, from Stockholm, off Dover for New York, Nov. 79, Sardarus, from Malora, Jin Algesiras, for New York Nov. 18, Newcastle, for Philadelphia Dec. 2.

XXXIId CONGRESS ... First Session. SENATE ... WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1851. e Senate commenced business at 12 jo'clock

Mr. Seward, N. Y., presented the petition of the Industrial Congress of New-York, praying that the Government will adopt such a policy with regard to foreign nations, as will secure to people struggling for inserty justice from other nations.

A joint resolution from the House, relating to the binding of certain documents, was taken up, and, after some debate, postponed until Monday next.

MR. WALKER'S RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. WALKER, Wis, said that as many misappre hensions existed in the public mind as to the object of his resolutions on the foreign policy of the United States, he therefore moved that they be printed

THE RESOLUTION IN SCHALF OF FOREION PATRIOTS.

Agreed 10.

HE RESOLUTION IN BEHALF OF FOREIGN PATRIOTS.
The joint resolutions concerning the Irish patriols and Add-el-Kader were taken up.

THE ASSIGNMENT OF LAND WARRANTS.
The joint resolution making land warrants assignable, was taken up, several amendments presented, and the whole subject referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

MR FOOTE'S COMPROMISE RESOLUTION
Having been taken up, Mr FOOTE read from Niles's Register extracts from Mr. Rhett's speech, made in 1833 in the South Carolina Convention, in which he had declared a preference for disunton to acquiescence in the compromise of that year.

Mr. Rhetty, (S. R.) of S. C., said it was of no consequence when gentlemen said he became a secessionist. He was one now. In 1833 he was struggling for a reform in government, and in 1845 he had abandoned all hope of obtaining it, and since then had been in favor of his State seceding. He desired no altercation with the Senator. During the twelve years he was in the other house, he had nad no peryeans haltercation with any one. It was well known that the Senator had had more quarrels since he had been in the Senate than any one else.

Mr. FOOTE called the Senator to order.

Mr. Rhetty considered he had said nothing but what every one knew to be the fact. He explained that his charge that the Senator from Mississippi had hurried Mr. Calhoun's death, was based guirely on information received by him from two Senators and there members of the other House. Those persona had told in of the effect of the Senator's attack on Mr. Calhoun's ad that it hurried his designedly. He saw rothing in Mr. Calhoun's proposed

amendment to the Constitution which justified the Senator's sitick. He was a member of the Nashville Convention, and he had never heard of any amendment to the Consultation being intended. He (Mr. Rhett) was content with the Constitution as it was. He wanted the Constitution administered as it should be. The Constitution does not sanction abolition agitation in Congress, nor unequal taxtition. The Constitution was not carried out in its spirit or letter. The practical Constitution under which government was now administered, with the North piecaed. The Government how could never be brought to administer the Constitution as its framers intended. The late Senator from Mississippi had thrust Mr. Calboun into his grave, and that is, (Mr. Benton, latthattime would as soon have thought of abacking a corpse as to attack Mr. Calboun. He had differed from Mr. Calboun. He had differed from Mr. Calboun. He had differed from Mr. Calboun into his in the Castor from Mississippi He never had opposed Mr. Castor the Presidency. On both points he had differed with Mr. Calboun, and agreed with the Senator from Mississippi. He never had opposed Mr. Calboun mississippi. He never had opposed Mr. Calboun mississippi. He never had opposed Mr. Calboun was abouted to political rivairy, it was a rivairy which should have been supported by the Senator from Mississippi. He never had opposed Mr. Calboun was hard to please,—if you opposed him he denounced you—if you agreed with him, he attacked your mothers. The Senator had abused those who advocated the adoption of the line of 25 30, and yet he had himself introduced a proposition to divide California by the line of 25 30. He had never said the perincipal under Baker had, on the stump in Mississippi, taken opinion.

Mr. Rherr said he was informed yesterday that Judge Baker had, on the stump in Mississippi, taken

Mr. Regrr said he was informed yesterday that Judge Baker had, on the stump in Mississippi, taken the ground that the Mexican laws were in force. Mr Foore said he had authority for declaring

the ground that the Mexican laws were in force.

Mr Footh and he had authority for declaring that statement false.

Mr. Rhert said his informant was one of the Judges now in this city. He saw nothing stranger in supposing that President Fillmore would have selected persons of such opinions only for the pudgeship. Mr. Fillmore himself held that opinion, and selected Judges of the same mind. Mr. Polkentertained a different opinion, and would have appointed a Judge who agreed with him. Because he (Mr. R.) laughed occasionally at the wit of the Seator from New-Hampshire, it was said there was a sympathy between them. He laughed at the speeches of the Senator from Mississippi as well as a tothers. The Senator from Mississippi as well as atothers. The Senator as loud in favor of the Union, so were the Abolitioniats: so were The Senator from One (Mr. Chasel had declared the blessings of the Union second only to those of Heaven. The Senator from Mass. (Mr. Sumner) had poured forth torrents of eloquence in its behalf. Was not this a case of strong sympathy of feeling between Abolitionists and the Senator from Mississippi. Both raid on the subject of the Union, they agreed also in the denunciation of Secession and in praising Jacksen'c proclamation. The Abolitionists were Consolidationists, and those who denied the right of States to second, were also Consolidationists, the alluded by the declaration by Mr. Foote, that while holding a seat as Senator, he could do no act to overturn the Government of which he was a member; and that his tongue would become paisied if he should say he declared that if Congress did certain things, he would be in favor of seceding, and that he had gone so far on one occasion as to declare the Union would be infavor of seceding, and that he had gone so far on one occasion as to declare the Union would be the favor of seceding, and that he had gone so far on one occasion as to declare the Union would be dissolved on a certain Saturday morning. He looked upon the duties of Senator as not interfe

upon the duties of Senator as not interfering at all with their duties to their States. They were as if eeah as ambassadors to a central agency, to represent the rights of the sovereign States. When that agency rolated the compact, and that in a manner injurious to the sovereigns who sent them. Senators had a right so to declare, and to counsel their people upon what was the proper course to follow. When a Senator considered his State wronged by the central agency, and thought the only safety from still further wrong was in secession, then that Senator ought to say so, and to tell his people so. He had done so, and his tengue was not palsed. But, as long as be could utter the words of counsel he had given, he would repeat them.

Mr. Foore thought the Senator died very hard.—His having had personal difficulties in the Senate had been alluded to. He had had some, and might have more, but he had never compromised a friend. He spoke often, and with warmth and feeling, but always, he hoped, patriotically. He never intentionally gave offense or wounded any one's leelings. If any one felt aggrieved at anything he had ever early, he was prepared, at all times, to give such satisfaction as the case demanded. From the peculiar relations existing between him and Mr. Benton, he could say nothing of him. But if gentlemen considered themselves able to decide the question, in all its bearings, whether he had hastened Mr. Calhoun's death or not, they were at liberty to do so.

Mr. Foore continued his reply, giving way repeatedly to Mr. Rhett, for explanations on various points heretofore discussed between their, but nothing new or different was elicited.

Mr. Housron, (Opp.) of Texas, got the floor, and on his motion the subject was postgoned till Meador's death or not, they were a liberty to do so.

Mr. BUTLER moved, and the Senate went into a short Executive Session, after which the body ad

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21, 1851.

The steamer Benjamin Franklin left here this merning in tew of the city ice-boat, for Boston The river is filled with ice.

LAST NIGHT OF THE OPERA.-To-sight the brief Opera season closes with a benefit to Mared-zek, when the new favorite, Mayerbeer's Robert to Diable, will be presented. The announcement of the impressario's benefit should be sufficient to draw forth every lover of music, and we confidently expost, ea-this occasion, to see the best audience that has gath-ered since the season opened.

NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY.—The oration before this Society to-night, in the Tabernacle, by Hon George S. Hillard, of Boston, will be a refreshing interlude in the universal excitement caused by the presence of the illustrious Hungarian. Mr. Hillard is an able and pleasing speaker, enjoying the very highest reputation for various accomplishments, among the literati of Boston, and admirably qualified in every respect to do justice to the occasion. We may expect a manly and eloquent tribute to New-England, without the provincial exclusivaness which regards all good things as the monopoly of Yankeedom. The services commence at precisely 7t o'clock. Seats free. NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY.-The oration

PROFESSOR ANDERSON AT THE ASTRPLACE OPERA HOUSE.—This talented Professor o
Magic returns to New-York for the Holidays, and
commences on Wednesday evening at the Opera
House. During the past summer the success which
attended his eiggant entertainments was unprecedented, and met with universal approbation by his
numerous visitors. On Christmas day the Professor
gives three performances, and will continue his
Soirces Mystericuses for three or four weeks, when
he proceeds to New-Orleans. We recommend all
lovers of the marvelous to avail themselves of the
North. PROFESSOR ANDERSON AT THE ASTOR

JENNY LIND-HER FAREWELL CONCERTA JENNY LIND—HER FAREWELL CONCERTA.

The Nightingale arrived in town on Saurday evening, and now stays at the Union-place Hotel.—She was accompanied by her assistant artists. We are both pleased and saddened in calling attention to the amouncement in our advertising columns of her Farewell Concerts in America—pleased to amounce any Concert by the Peerless, and sad to say that the time fixed for her departure is so near. We trust that she will be prevailed upon to remain many months, but such a wish is not likely to be gratified. She is firmly resolved upon leaving for Swedom about the middle of January. The half-dozen Concerts which she will give during the first two weeks of the month will again collect the thousands of her admirers in whose souls the tones of her miraculous voice are still tingering like delightful memories.

CATHERINE HAVES—HER CONCERT TO-CATHERINE HAVES-HER CONCERT TO.

CATHERINE HAVES—HER CONCERT ToMORROW NIGHT.—The fair vocalist arrived in town
yesterdsy, after singing with great success in Southern cates. She and her company are at the Unionplace Hotel. To morrow night Miss Hayes gives a
concert at Metropolitan Hall, the programme of
which will be found in our advertising columns.
Braham, Mengis, Lavenu and Loder lend their aid.
Miss H. will sing an aria from Roberto il Diavole;
the duet (with Mengis) "Quanto Amore" from
L'Elleir d'Amore "Au Revort," a new song by Gen.
Morris, the Last Rose of Summer, and "Gia dalla
mento," the last three for the first time.

LEUTZE'S GREAT NATIONAL PICTURE .-We record with pleasure, the extraordinary success, which this magnificent picture enjoys in our City. We mean "Washington Crossing the Delaware," now on exhibition at No. 659 Broadway, and every American ought to feel proud of his country is reeing this great work of art.

THE CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME. -- " THE CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME.

"Palace of Peacocks," at Barnum's Museum has new Christmas Piece, and is said to be or of the most comical and original productions is as pasternime was, ever yet presented. The constructions was anotherly, dc., are all new brilliant and effective. The tricks are uncommonly language, the incidents droll and unexpected, the consensuame number out, ratural and truly magnificed. It is prought out this evening. Admirable performances there, also, this afternoon.

Advertisement. To THE LADIES.—Do not forget to go to kerber's old stand, No. 301 Grant. st. time week, if you want to purchase any kind of st. time week, if you want to purchase any kind of dry goods at help price. He is soliting him shawla, silha, velwas de lagres, and other styles of dress goods, with many almost of sensonable goods at helf the reaf cox.